

PROPERTY OF LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, WEST BLOCK, OTTAWA

Lent to.....

Date.....

PLEASE RETURN

Stock
Raising
- in -
Manitoba

636

M278 *sr*

G. J. Jurgens
1917

MANITOBA

takes second place to no part of the North American Continent for mixed farming. Every practical farmer knows that mixed farming is the safest, whether on large or small scale, and in the end is always the most profitable.

Many of the most successful farmers in Manitoba, men who make money every year and big money at that, have made their success certain by following mixed farming. In addition to their grain crops, they raise beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine, keep dairy cattle and either sell milk and cream to the creameries or make butter themselves, raise poultry, and many are going in for beekeeping. Every one of these various farm activities is a sure and certain moneymaker in Manitoba.

The purpose of this booklet is to give special information to men particularly interested in stock raising. For those who want more information on general conditions of farming in Manitoba, another booklet entitled *Farming in Manitoba* will prove of great interest. It contains letters written by thirty-two farmers located in various parts of the province, telling in their own language the straight facts of their farming experiences in Manitoba. It also contains a number of letters from farmers' wives. This booklet will be sent free on application to

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization

439 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

—OR—

Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

306 LIBERTY STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

INTRODUCTORY

That the climate of Manitoba is favorable for livestock of all kinds has been the testimony of farmers and stock men since the Province was first settled. The exceptional amount of bright sunshine all the year round is one of the most important features, as it is well known that bright clear weather is a big factor in stock growing. It is a matter of record that stock in Manitoba can be turned out and fed on the natural pastures from May of every year and can usually remain out on these pastures until November 15th before requiring prepared feed.

Cattle can be wintered out-of-doors in Manitoba without trouble and with splendid results. All that is necessary is a little shelter in the shape of natural bluffs of trees, or open sheds or anything else of the kind that will protect the animals from occasional high winds and driving snow. Cattle wintered in this way are protected by the heavier coats they naturally grow under such conditions, but the chief reasons that they do well out-of-doors is the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere everywhere in Manitoba at all times throughout the winter. Manitoba farmers have wintered their stock out-of-doors for the past twenty-five years with the best of results.

Col. H. A. Mullins, of Winnipeg, who has raised cattle in Manitoba for a quarter of a century and whose experience as breeder and dealer has made him a recognized authority on the subject, declares that Manitoba is better suited for feeding cattle outdoors than the states to the south. He has found that Manitoba oats and barley are equally as good feed as corn, and that if a reasonably good straw shed is provided, cattle can be finished better in Manitoba because of the dry climate. Cattle in Manitoba, when fed meal, which seems to put heat under the hide, do not mind the cold; nature provides a heavier coat of hair. All Manitoba farmers who have gone in for winter feeding outdoors know that it is invariably both easy and successful, and they continue to do it winter after winter, most of them adding yearly to the number of animals thus fed.

There is also official Government proof of this. At the Government Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, tests were made over a period of five years. The cattle were outdoors all winter, running over a southern slope in a clearing made in a thick bluff. Careful record was kept of each animal and the results are conclusive. In the five winters the average weight of the cattle in the fall was 1027 pounds at the commencement of the feeding period. The average feeding period was 156 days and the average grain per animal was 1.21 pounds per day; the average weight at the end of the period being 1217 pounds. During this period of five years the average spring selling price was more than double the fall buying price, and, making full allowance for the value of the feed, showed a handsome profit every year. The principal feed was ordinary threshed straw with a little chopped grain, principally oats and barley.

What Leading American Agriculturists Say

Opinions expressed by leading American agriculturists who have investigated conditions in Manitoba and Western Canada generally, should be of particular interest to American farmers.

Professor Thomas Shaw, an authority on farming of all kinds and best known as a regular contributor to the *Orange Judd Farmer*, wrote some time ago of this country: "the larger portion of it has high adaptation for mixed farming, of which live stock will form a prominent feature as soon as farmers adopt more sane methods of taking care of the land. As soon as mixed farming of the character mentioned shall be generally adopted, lands that may now be obtained for from \$8 to \$18 an acre, and even lands now open to homestead, will sell for \$50 to \$100 an acre."

Prof. Shaw continued: "The statement made is not extravagant. It cannot be otherwise. In natural fertility these land fully equal those of the American corn belt. In variety of production they excel them, and yet the latter sell for \$100 to \$200 per acre and more." In addition to the grain crops now grown of wheat, oats, barley, rye, winter and spring wheat, and speltz, much of the land will grow winter wheat when properly grown. Eighty per cent of them grow clover and alfalfa. A still larger percentage will grow field peas, and the entire tillable area will grow crops of the cultivated grasses, timothy, brome-grass and Western rye grass. Why should not this entire area become a region of happy and prosperous homes?"

Mr. E. S. Bayard, Editor of *The National Stockman and Farmer*, Pittsburg, Pen.: an accepted authority on beef and dairy cattle, said some time ago:

"The splendid native grasses, the good grain, the favorable conditions for the growth of alfalfa and other clovers, peas, vetches and barley, and the abundance of water, all look good to a man who is interested in livestock. The condition of the animals running on the native grass impresses him very favorably."

Manitoba Grows Many Varieties of Livestock Feed

The naturally rich Manitoba soil yields an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. These possess uncommon natural fattening qualities and Manitoba cattle grazing on them require much less "finishing" than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. This is one of the most important of the natural advantages that go to make Manitoba so well adapted for livestock.

Kentucky Blue Grass grows in profusion, and here as in its native state it is worthy of the name of the king of pasture grasses. A near relative, known as Canadian Blue Grass, is

also to be found almost everywhere. Knot Root Grass, Wild Timothy and the well known Red Top also grow in profusion, also the Slender Wheat Grass now commonly known in Manitoba as Western Rye Grass. There is also the Western Wheat Grass commonly known as Blue-joint which is of unusual hardiness.

For hay purposes for winter feeding, wild grasses are abundant in all parts of the Province and furnish the whole hay crop for thousands of Manitoba farmers. Western Rye Grass is probably the best of these and grows to perfection under almost any conditions. This wild Western Rye Grass, sown alone, has yielded at the rate of 6800 pounds to the acre. Under cultivation it grows easily and quickly, seeds readily, matures quickly



Alfalfa yields in Manitoba from 2 to 3 tons per acre

and cures perfectly. It has another big advantage, being easily got rid of from land required for other purposes. Its feeding value has proved a big surprise to many American farmers who came to this country knowing little, if anything, of wild grasses in the thickly settled districts from which they came. So adaptable to cultivation has Western Rye Grass shown itself to be that it is now one of our most generally cultivated grasses.

Because of its wonderful qualities of heavy growth, hardiness and food value, this Western Rye Grass is a favorite hay grass.

Among the other cultivated grasses which are giving fine satisfaction in Manitoba are timothy, awnless brome grass and

red top, meadow fescue and tall oat grass. The reason for this is simple, as already explained. To begin with, they have a soil that is unequalled anywhere in richness, they get the early spring starting rains as soon as the winter snow has gone and the frozen moisture coming up keeps them right when the hot sun comes. But most important is the long hours of clear sunlight which makes for rapid full growth.

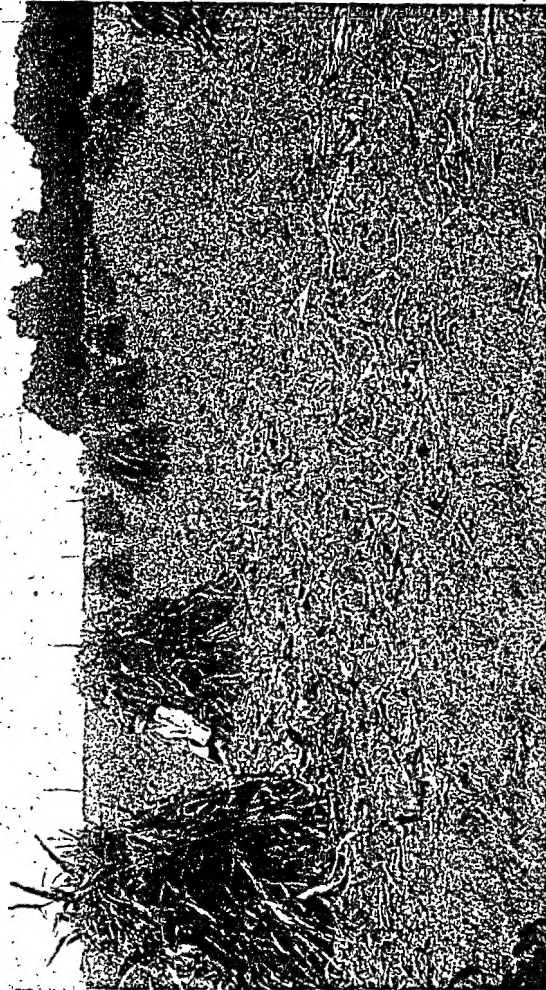
Apart from the native and cultivated grasses, the clovers and other leguminous plants are also proving the exceeding fertility of Manitoba soil, and their adaptability to Manitoba conditions. In the past few years the success with alfalfa has been



Broad red and alsike clovers are common in Manitoba

established, especially since the evolution of hardy varieties. It has been proved in most parts of the Province that the soil is particularly adapted for alfalfa. Experiments at Brandon have shown an average crop of over five tons to the acre, and farmers from all over the Province testify to the success they have had with it. While alfalfa is fast becoming the most popular of the leguminous plants, broad red clover and alsike are also much grown by good farmers, and like every other fodder, yield fine crops. Broad red clover has been grown for many years and hardy strains have been developed which make sure crops under any conditions.

The abnormally fast growth in Manitoba makes it easy to raise summer forage, either for pasture or for hay. Late sown oats or mixed oats and peas are the most commonly grown and the most easily handled, and winter rye is also largely grown for early spring feed. For summer catch crops, the millets thrive wonderfully and yield heavy crops.



Is Manitoba in the "Corn Belt"? A Corn Field on Portage Plains

For the silo, which is being used more and more every year by Manitoba farmers, corn grows well. Although our seasons are not so long as in the States, where corn is at its best, the growth is so fast that many Manitoba farmers are proving its success to their own complete satisfaction from year to year.

The large crops of oats and barley that can be grown on Manitoba land, form one of the great natural advantages of the Province for the raising of beef cattle and fed stock of every kind, as well as for dairying. A mixture of oats, barley and alfalfa makes an ideal feed which is very popular, and is fed by many of the most successful farmers in the Province.

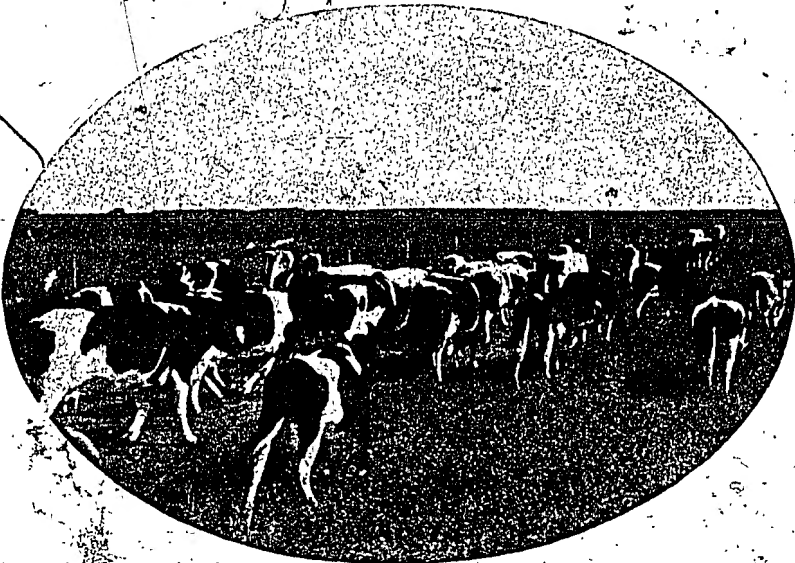
Manitoba oats have a feeding value superior to oats grown almost anywhere else, mainly because of their exceedingly light hull and plumpness of kernel. They weigh more to the measured bushel than oats grown in any of the States. The average weight of Manitoba oats is thirty-eight pounds to the bushel and oats weighing forty pounds and over are often to be seen. In the middle western States the average weight of oats is from thirty to thirty-four pounds. The difference in feeding value will be readily understood by any practical farmer or stock man.

The average yield of oats in Manitoba in the last 10 years, taking poor years with the good and good farming with poor farming, has been over thirty-eight bushels to the acre. That is the average, but crops of sixty bushels are very common, crops of seventy-five and eighty bushels are quite frequent, while a crop of one hundred bushels or even more, is not considered any great novelty.

What has just been said of oats is equally true of barley. Manitoba barley is very light hulled, weighs very heavy and analysis shows it to contain food values that can hardly be equalled anywhere else.

If you have decided to move, do not be too hasty in selecting the particular location of your future home. You will be confronted with many different booklets, dealing in worthy manner with many different conditions of life. Study these carefully, investigate diligently before you say finally: "There is where I am going." Whether you are a young man, eager to establish yourself in the world, or a man with a family which trustfully awaits your wisest choice, make that choice only upon a sound and common-sense business basis. Go where the opportunities are most plentiful, where success is surest and quickest.

That is all Manitoba would ask. We who are here now in the midst of prosperity, with full understanding of local conditions; who have seen thousands of others before you succeed under handicaps which you are no longer called upon to face—we feel that complete investigation will bring you not only to Canada, not only to Western Canada, but to the Province of Manitoba, where mixed farming offers such a sure success to the man who has had any agricultural experience.



Manitoba milk cows produced \$4,483,614.85 worth of dairy products in 1916

DAIRYING

Dairying in Manitoba has greatly increased in volume in the last five years. Up to three or four years ago Manitoba was importing creamery butter. Last year Manitoba exported sixty-eight carloads of creamery butter weighing 1,700,000 lbs. The output of cheese in Manitoba last year was three times as great as three years ago.

The facts summarized above are the best proof that dairying in Manitoba is a good proposition; so good that Manitoba farmers are fast taking it up on a large scale, although as compared with older countries, the business may be said to be still in its infancy.

The abundance of feeds of all kinds of the highest milk-producing quality is the main factor in making dairying so profitable in Manitoba, combined with the steady demand for all dairy products. The business is assured of a great future, because the Province is well supplied with stock of the finest milking strains and many farmers are breeding this type of animal, for which there is a constant demand.

Manitoba has thirty-five creameries making and shipping butter, and the number is constantly increasing. Farmers in almost every district find it easy to ship to these creameries, railway facilities being exceptionally good, and the fact that

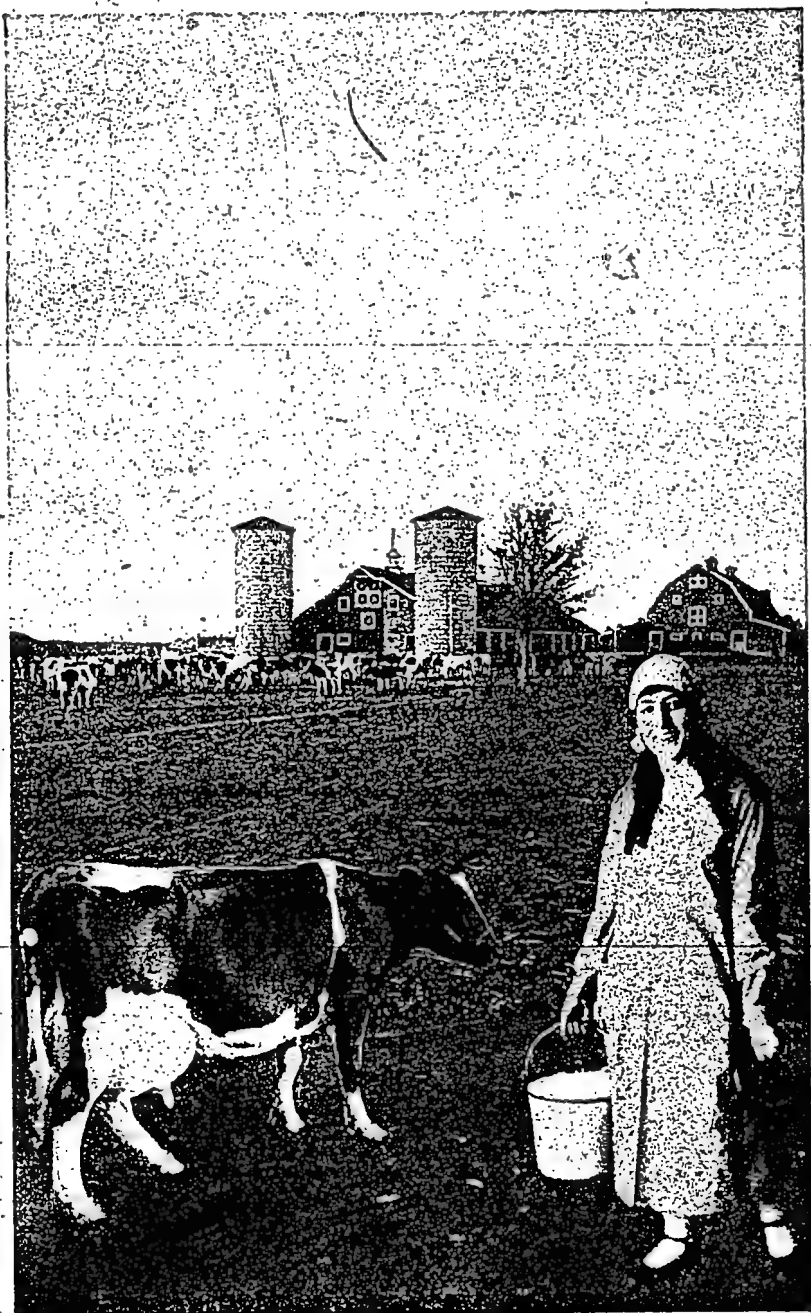
they get practically spot cash for their cream, makes it probably the most satisfactory branch of farming operations in the country. An excellent system of cream grading is in vogue and dairymen are paid for quality as well as quantity, and all creamery butter is government graded and sold under government stamp.

The silo is rapidly becoming an important factor in connection with dairying in Manitoba, as it is in most dairying countries. Until a few years ago silos were few and far between on the prairies, but since the great success in growing alfalfa has been demonstrated, and since farmers have proved that ensilage corn can be grown with perfect success, they have become quite common and each year sees a large number of farmers adding a good sized silo to their equipment. Most Manitoba silos are of wood stave construction which can be purchased ready to erect, but a good many of the home made variety are to be seen, and others built of concrete are not uncommon. In some parts, where the climate did not seem adapted to corn, farmers found that oats and peas, which yield very heavy crops, made a very satisfactory ensilage. This mixture makes a very valuable feed as it makes a well balanced ration.

Manitoba creamery butter to-day commands the top market price and is in demand at all times. The creameries which are distributed over all parts of the Province, have a steady and unvarying market for all their product, with the result that the farmer shipping cream, can place every ounce of his product. In some cases dairy butter is made on the farm to advantage but the proportion of home made butter is not greatly increasing, while the output of creamery butter is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Cheesemaking is also taking a considerable part of the product of Manitoba dairy farms. Last year (1915) there were twenty-one cheese factories in the Province in active operation, and the demand for this Manitoba cheese is always greater than the supply.

The great variety and the exceptional feed value of the wild, as well as the cultivated grasses of Manitoba, has been described in another part of this book, as has also been the heavy yields and the exceptional weight and value of the coarse grains. All of these have their place in the feed of the dairy herd. For the silo there is alfalfa and ensilage corn. For fall and winter feeding Manitoba root crops can hardly be beaten anywhere. So it will be seen that in dairying as in all the other phases of livestock activity in Manitoba, the whole comparison with other provinces and states gets back to the fundamental facts that land is cheaper, feed is better, and produces better actual results, climatic and other conditions are away above the average of other places and the market always takes all that the country can produce.



"Manitoba Milkmaid." The Glenlea Farm

As has been stated, dairying in Manitoba, while it is increasing very rapidly, is still practically in its infancy, but the Province has already produced a 20,000 lb. cow, bred and raised in Manitoba. This cow, a pure bred Holstein, is in the herd supplying milk to a government institution near Winnipeg and produced 20,502 pounds of milk and about 844 pounds of butter in 1916. Her performance has attracted a good deal of attention, as proving how well adapted this country is for the dairying industry.

Farmers living in States where the winter is not so frosty as in Manitoba, might naturally think that the winter climate would be a barrier to success in the dairying business, but actual experience has proved otherwise. This point is dealt with very clearly in a letter which is reproduced on the following page from a gentleman who has experimented with dairying in Manitoba for a number of years, and who has made a great success of the business.



Mangel Sugar Beets that can't be beaten



"The Glenlea" Stock Farm

Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization,
Province of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man.

The Glenlea Stock Farm

June, 1917

Dear Sir:

I doubt if there is any place that offers more favorable conditions for the development of the dairy industry than Manitoba at the present time, and I believe it is only necessary for these conditions to become more widely known to the men interested in dairying, when we will have in Manitoba dairy herds second to none. There is no question that few districts offer more advantages to the dairy industry than Manitoba.

Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy have been successfully grown in different parts of the Province, and I believe these crops will be much more extensively developed as the dairy industry increases in the older settled districts. I do not know of any soil more productive than that found in Manitoba, nor any of the one crop countries that will produce more feed to the acre, of the requirements for the development of the dairy herd. It is an undisputed fact that Manitoba will produce a root crop equal to any place, if the crop is given the proper care and attention, and the same might be said of the ensilage crop, and it is not necessary for me to mention anything of the grain returns, as they are known to be very

good, and when taking into consideration the feeding of the dairy animal, the above is the feed required to produce the balanced ration which makes the records in the dairy.

The dairy industry is in its infancy in Manitoba at the present time, but this will change as soon as the existing conditions are made known to the men interested in dairying, as the land here at the present time is selling at one-third its value to the dairyman when taking into consideration the returns it will yield.

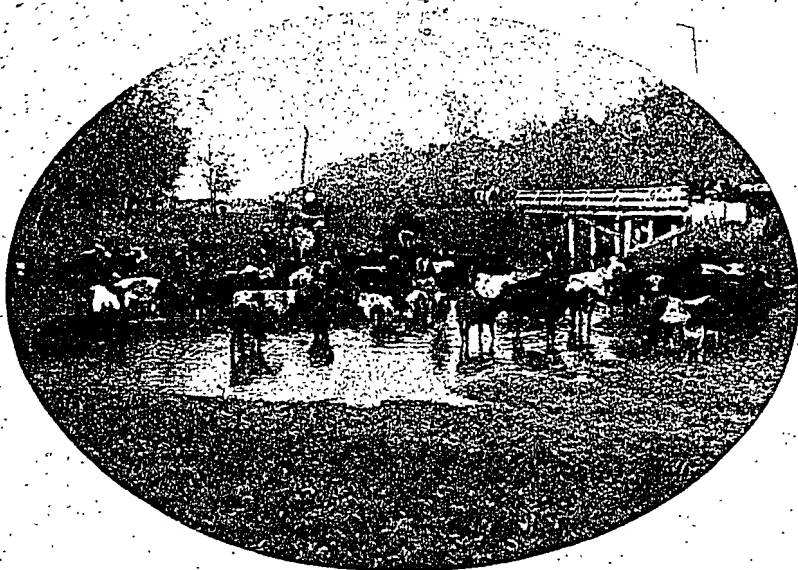
I might state that the herd at the Glenlea Stock Farm (which is situated just South of the City of Winnipeg) is out every day during the winter, with the exception of stormy days, and then no animal should be without shelter; further, the young animals are allowed to remain out the year round with a shed for shelter in case of a storm.

No place offers a better market for dairy products than Canada, and this condition will continue to remain so for an almost unlimited time, as we have a young growing country that abounds in wealth, still unsettled and undeveloped, and as this settlement comes to us, so will the demand come in all classes of business for development in every line, and we will have large business centres grow in what is now undeveloped territory, and that will add to the present demand and furnish still a larger market at a good price, for all products that can be produced on the farm.

The accompanying photo will speak for itself, (see page 9), as to what can be done, when it is taken into consideration that six years ago there was not a building nor an animal at this point.

Yours truly,

W. H. H. H. H.

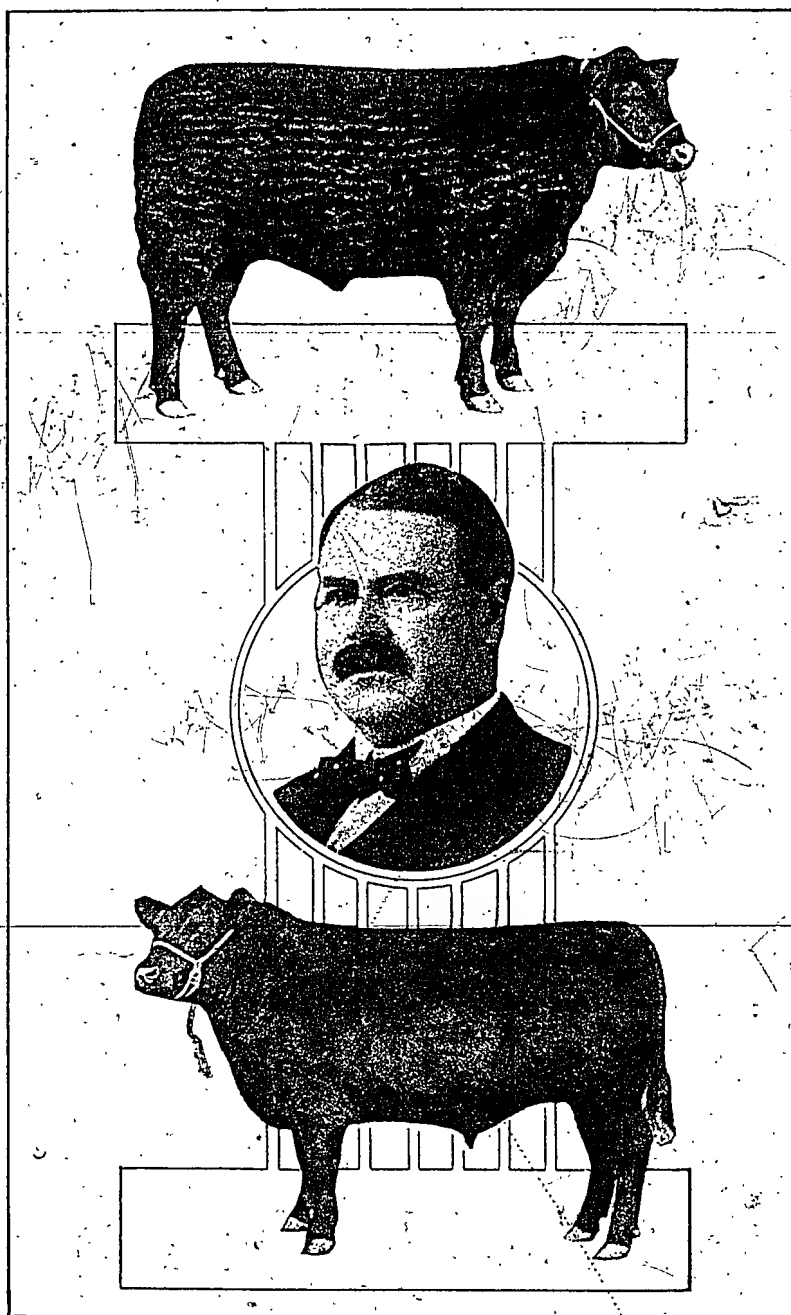


Good shelter, good pasture and good water are common in Manitoba

BEEF STOCK RAISING

For generations most farmers and stock men of the middle-western states believed that corn was an absolutely necessary ingredient in the feed of first class butcher cattle. That idea was rudely shaken in 1912 when a Manitoba bred and Manitoba fed steer, entered at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, carried off the grand championship from a host of famous competitors from all parts of the United States. That steer had never seen corn. The same idea got its final death blow the next year, 1913, at the same place and under the same circumstances, when another Manitoba steer of the same type and bred by the same man carried off the grand championship again.

These steers were bred and fed by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba. The 1912 steer, "Glencarnock Victor," was aged two years and seven months, and weighed 1630 pounds, and on the block established a new high record in dressing out weight. The 1913 grand champion was "Glencarnock Victor II." In the whole history of the famous Chicago International this was the first time that the same exhibitor carried off the grand championship in two successive years. Both of these steers were grades of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The 1913 was the more famous of the two, as he was generally conceded



J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Man. and his two Famous Steers; Glencarnoch Victor I (upper) and Glencarnoch Victor II, Grand Champions, International Livestock Show, Chicago, 1913 and 1914.

to be the finest steer exhibited in fourteen years, and he was raised and fed by a boy of 17 who had no special training. The champion was fed on Manitoba barley and oat chop, turnips and oat sheaves, natural prairie hay and a very little linseed meal. He had never had so much as a taste of corn. He was first of his class as a grade yearling at the International, then champion of all grades and cross breeds, then champion of yearlings and finally Grand Champion over all pure breeds and grades. Since 1912 and 1913 there has not been so much talk of corn as the only finisher for high-class stock; still if a man sticks to corn and considers it essential he can raise it in Manitoba.

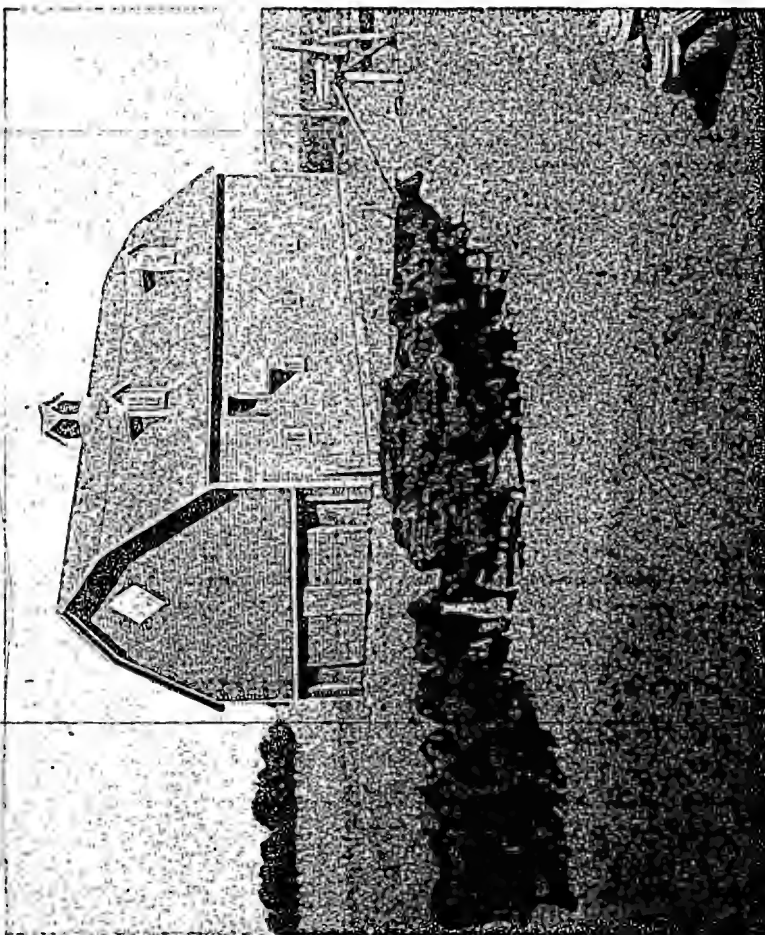
The future of the live stock industry in Western Canada, and especially in Manitoba, has never been so bright and promising as it is now. The reason is simple. The war has exterminated a large proportion of the cattle in Europe. The whole world will have to look to the American Continent for its beef and other animal products for many years to come. Even after the war has ceased beef prices will remain high for many years, and lower prices of grain will make the feeding of cattle more profitable. That is why Canadian farmers are already getting ready for the big harvest after the war, and is an additional reason why American farmers should make up their



Cattle winter well around straw stacks in Manitoba

minds to get in on the cheap lands of Manitoba while they are still cheap.

Expert land men who have operated in the middle western States and also in Western Canada, declare that a considerable increase in prices of land in Manitoba is not many years away. Now is the time to make money as many American farmers did



Manitoba grows the world's best wheat and raises the finest type of beef cattle.

when farming on the land at from forty to seventy-five dollars, which is now valued at from one hundred and twenty-five to three hundred dollars per acre.

It is a matter of record that while the Main Stockyards at Winnipeg receive thousands of cattle from all over the prairie provinces, the "top of the market" almost invariably goes to the Manitoba fed cattle.



Kenneth McGregor, B.S.A.

Superintendent of Immigration
and Colonization
Province of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man,

Glencarnock Farm,
Brandon

June, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to my father received. In regard to cattle raising in Manitoba, I might say—

Manitoba can be regarded as one of the best states or provinces on the American Continent for beef cattle production. The land is cheap and feed plentiful. I have found, by many years of experience, that cattle can run on our native grasses in Manitoba each season about as long as they can run on the blue grass pastures of Iowa and Illinois. My herd of three hundred head of pure bred Aberdeen-Angus breeding cows for an average over the last five years got out to the grass around April 15th in the spring and did not come in until November 15th, all that time receiving no feed except the grass they got from the pasture and feed from stubble. The land on which they ran was valued at ten dollars per acre, making the summer keep for our cows very small. The grass will carry just as many cows per acre as the \$200 per acre pasture land in the corn belt.

The best grain farms in Manitoba can be purchased for \$50 per acre or less. On these

heavy yields of oats and barley are grown which make ideal fattening and growing feed for stock. Alfalfa will grow in Manitoba without any trouble, yields for two cuttings averaging three and a half to four tons per acre. Along with this, an abundance of wild hay, oat and barley straw is available for roughages.

As to the winter climate it is severe. But although intense at time, it is always dry. The cattle do not get their hides wet with melting snow, and as a result seem to mind the cold less than in a good many cases they would in the corn belt, where you get the wet windy weather.

Winnipeg is the live stock market for Western Canada cattle. Prices are ruled to a certain extent by the St. Paul and Chicago markets.

A shipper always has the option of selling at Winnipeg or shipping through to St. Paul or Chicago. Freight from Winnipeg to Chicago is little more than from Western Nebraska to Chicago. The Winnipeg market, however, is usually high enough to get the majority of the cattle.

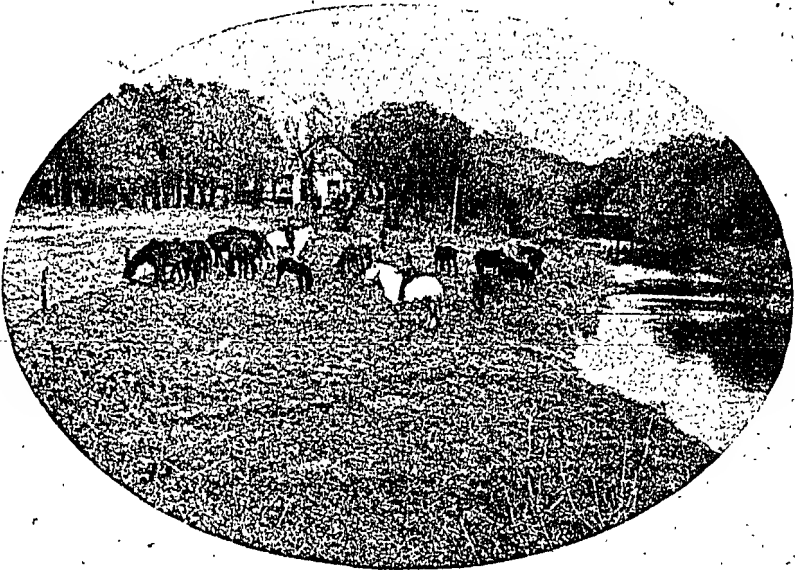
With cheap pasture land, cheap grains, abundance of cheap hays and roughages, and almost equally good markets with those enjoyed by the corn belt farmers, surely Manitoba can be called a real beef cattle growers' country.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth M. Siegel



A part of the 400 steers fed outdoors in 1918 by Colonel H. A. Mullins. (See his letter on the last page of the cover.)



All types of high-class horses are raised in Manitoba

HORSE RAISING IN MANITOBA

The success of horse raising in Manitoba is no longer a conjecture, but an established fact.

Manitoba enjoyed the unique distinction of having been the first Province in the Dominion of Canada having legislation requiring the enrolment of stallions standing for public service. So far as can be ascertained "The Horse Breeders' Lien Act" of 1893, of Manitoba, was the first legislation requiring the enrolment of stallions standing for public service passed on the American Continent.

To-day it is acknowledged that Manitoba's present legislation affecting the travelling of stallions for public service is the most advanced of its kind in Canada. This fact, together with the early importation from Europe and the United States of the best sires, that money could procure, are largely responsible for the high class horse to be found today on the average Manitoba farm.

It is estimated that Manitoba has 350,000 head of horses, of which, approximately, 1200 are stallions enrolled in the Department of Agriculture. A conservative estimate would place the total value of the horses of the Province at \$40,000,000.00.

Both soil and climatic conditions are admirably suited for horse raising. The contour of the country is such as to enable colts to reach maturity without developing unsoundness, which is so prevalent in more hilly countries. The abundance of

pasture and feed of every description suitable for horse feed which can be grown in Manitoba brings the cost of production down to a lower level than in older settled countries.

While the winters are somewhat severe, the atmosphere being dry and the cold not so keenly felt, as in more humid areas, there are thousands of horses wintered annually out of doors, and these come through the winter in surprisingly good condition. Rarely is the fall of snow so heavy as to prevent horses from finding enough feed for themselves out of doors.

Seldom has the demand for draft horses been so keen as it is at the present time in Manitoba, and geldings of fair size and quality were changing hands readily this spring at prices



"Manitoba's Pride"—Annual Livestock Show at Brandon, Winter, 1917

from \$250.00 to \$300.00 each, and mares of similar type and quality were bringing a slightly higher price.

While the small tractor is becoming more popular in Manitoba, the general trend of farming toward a more intensified and diversified system calls for crop rotation, smaller fields, and the need for fencing; there is also a consequent tendency towards smaller farms. This condition will naturally make it more difficult to utilize the tractor, and will make horse power still more popular than at present.

The demand for horses in the other western provinces has been on the increase, and many of the dealers look to Manitoba as the logical place to secure needed additional supplies of horses.

The geographical position of this Province will always enable the Manitoba farmer to compete more successfully in the Western markets, than can the more distant eastern producer.

Manitoba has supplied her full share of horses to aid in the prosecution of the present war. This fact, together with the increased number of horses needed to satisfy the requirements of incoming settlers, have naturally caused keener demand for horses, and this condition is not likely to change for some time after the close of the war. Another reason for expecting a continued demand for good horses, is the large number of settlers who are taking up land in northern Manitoba, which is so admirably suited for mixed farming.

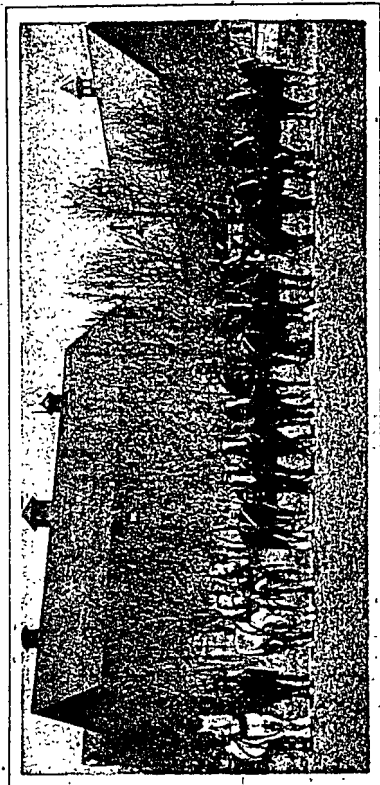
The Horse breeding industry in Manitoba is more fully developed than any other branch of the livestock industry and the exhibits which have left the Province from time to time to



There is Winter in Manitoba, but it does not hurt

compete in other Provinces in the Dominion and the United States have more than held their own, and have frequently brought back leading honors. The raising of prize-winning pure bred horses, of course, is a special business in itself, but the success that has been attained in this branch of the industry proves that good breeding stock are procurable, and that Manitoba is as well adapted for horse raising as for other kinds of live stock.

The exhibits of grade geldings at Spring and Summer shows is always a matter of astonishment to visitors from the South. It is no uncommon thing for a single farmer exhibitor to show a six horse team all of his own breeding and all the get of one sire, and to see seven or eight such teams competing for honors.



ALL MANITOBA BRED AND WORKING ON MANITOBA SOIL

1. Ready for a day's work.
2. Horses Manitoba is proud of.
3. All six bred of one sire



Manitoba gives a chance to pigs to make hogs of themselves

HOG RAISING

Swine raising in Manitoba is more profitable than in any of the middle western States for exactly the same reasons as make all other branches of livestock breeding more profitable. The cheapness of the land on which hogs can be raised is the first big factor; the immense crops of feed that can be raised on this cheap land is quite as important and, in the long run, will be even more important as land prices increase. Apart from these big advantages, it has been proved by actual experience that the country is particularly well adapted for hogs, that the climate is favorable and that wintering presents no real difficulties. Added to all this is the steady market, which becomes better from year to year and will be at its best in the next few years, owing to the great demand for Canadian ham and bacon which has developed in Great Britain.

It is an open secret that Winnipeg market is from the producer's point of view, superior than the American markets. This is so for the reason that the Winnipeg Stockyards are not in control of the packing houses, which of course enables the farmer to sell his stock in the open market.

Besides one of the very great advantages Manitoba offers is the fact that hog diseases are almost unknown in this Province, which makes the raising of hogs safe and more profitable.

Manitoba farmers, who have made a big success of hog raising are strong for field feeding. The big advantage of this is that field feeding reduces the actual cost of the finished pork

anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent. Alfalfa, as every swine breeder knows, is an ideal pasture and stands pasturing better than the clovers. Alfalfa grows to perfection in Manitoba, the hardy varieties grown in Manitoba to suit the climate having proved to be of exceptional food value. It has been proved that pigs put out on pasture with a small allowance of grain grow rapidly and make very cheap gains.

Manitoba wheat screenings have proved to be great swine feed and are commonly used in this way. Actual tests have shown an average daily gain of 1.39 pounds on wheat feed as against 1.29 pounds on corn alone. One bushel of wheat put



"Good hogs give good bacon"

on an average of 13.7 pounds of pork as against 12.3 pounds produced by a bushel of corn.

Reports from several of the United States indicate that barley is becoming a popular swine food and compares very favorably with corn. In Manitoba, where barley grows exceptionally well, both in the volume of crop and the weight and quality of the grain, barley has been found to produce an uncommonly fine quality of pork which always commands the top market price. Almost all Manitoba hogs are fattened on barley.

For the man who goes in for mixed farming in Manitoba, and more and more Manitoba farmers are doing this every year, a reasonable number of hogs, without doubt, are among the best money-makers.

Letter of Mr. F. H. Wieneke

Stony Mountain, Man.

June, 1917

I may throw out a few facts that should be of interest to those that might be thinking of embarking in what I consider the best money-making proposition in farming in Manitoba.

I first saw the light of day fifty-five years ago in a log hut in Iowa, when hog raising was in its infancy in that part of the State. More than half of the State was still in its virgin condition. The farm on which this hut was located could have been bought then for \$6.00 an acre. It cannot now be bought for \$250 an acre, and it is but one of hundreds of corn and livestock farms in Iowa that raise corn and sell hogs. In the fall of 1908 I decided to come to Manitoba because I thought hog raising would be more profitable there than in the more densely populated farming community of Iowa, which proved to be true.

When I closed out my herd of Poland-Chinas in Iowa I selected five of the best young sows from over seventy. These were the foundation of my present herd.

Since locating in Manitoba I have attended the International Show at Chicago regularly. Every time I was there I met some of my old friends. About the first thing that they would ask me would be, "Say, Wieneke, how in the world can you have the success you do raising hogs in that frozen country without corn?" I would always reply, "You fellows feed too much corn. That is why you always have to be on the lookout for large sires to keep up the size and stamina of your herds. Our feed is the kind that produces good stretchy pigs, with plenty of ham, and a good deep side of bacon, which you cannot get by feeding corn."

Barley, shorts, bran, and mangels, with skim milk makes an ideal ration for growing pigs. Barley and wheat-feed, or finely ground screenings with a few mangels, make as good a finisher as can be had in any country; and Manitoba can grow these cheaper than any other country.

Farmers who breed the quick maturing and easy-keeping kind get their surplus on the market at about 5 to 7 months of age, and invariably sold before cold weather.

One of my near neighbors sold his 1916 April pigs in October, realizing about \$20.00 each for them; he fed but very little grain in addition to good pastures and mangels.

We try to have an abundance of pasture. We find that fall rye makes about the best pasture late in the fall, and early spring; during the rest of the growing season alfalfa is the best, but for those that have no alfalfa I would advise a mixture of barley and rye sown at different times during the summer. Alfalfa can be grown successfully; we had a field that averaged four and a half tons to the acre in 1916; we cut it three times.

In 1915 we handled a plot of two and a half acres as follows: By sowing one bushel each of fall rye and oats per acre, about the 20th of June, the middle of September we cut the oats for green feed, which made an average of better than two tons per acre. Then for over six weeks we pastured from sixty to seventy brood sows on this plot, without any grain feed of any kind. In the spring of 1916 just as many were pastured for four weeks, then all stock was shut off so as to mature a crop of grain. The rye was cut the latter part of July and made an average of better than forty bushels, and two-ton of straw per acre for bedding. There is no better bedding than rye straw.

We feed chopped rye to pigs of all ages and grown hogs, varying as to age of the animal, and find it one of the best feeds to produce growth and muscle.

I can well remember when my father received but \$2.20 for prime fat hogs, and this was at the packing plant; still he stayed right at the game. He made more money feeding hogs than in any other undertaking on the farm. During all the time he was on the farm the indications for profit in hog raising were not as promising as they are in Manitoba to-day.

In the short time I have lived in Canada I have won the Grand Champion three years in succession over all champions of other breeds in the brood sow classes, also 34 champion honors at twenty-four of Western Canada's best shows, and some of my customers are taking some of these honours now. Any prize I have won can be won by others, but they must get after them. The material is in the Province to do it with. There is but one thing in Manitoba farming that is better than hog raising and that is, raise or breed *more good ones*.

Yours very truly,

F. H. WIENEKE.



Seven months old and fed without corn



There are quite a few flocks like this one in Manitoba

SHEEP RAISING

Sheep raising is another branch of the livestock industry that can hardly be said to be more than in its infancy in Manitoba, but that it has a great future, is the belief of everyone who has made any study at all of its possibilities. The number of sheep in the Province is increasing rapidly; men who have given it a fair trial are without exception increasing the size of their flocks; hundreds who have watched the success of their neighbors with sheep are going in for it. The result may be seen from the fact that the amount of wool marketed in Manitoba in 1916, was more than double that marketed three or four years ago.

There were two main reasons why Manitoba farmers did not take to sheepraising earlier in the farming history of the Province. One is that the unexampled success with grain crops kept most of them sticking to this one line. The other is that in the earlier and wilder days of the country, coyotes were plentiful and did much damage. To-day the danger from coyotes is much less, and farmers are realizing that there is real money in wool and mutton. In fact there are hundreds of Manitoba farmers who declare that the sheep is the biggest moneymaking animal on the farm.

Sheep are at their very best in a country like Manitoba where there is such an abundance of natural forage. In a great grain country like Western Canada there is always a very large

supply of screenings available at very low cost. Some breeders feed almost exclusively on screenings, figuring usually on about one hundred days of feeding before marketing.

The market for lamb and mutton is a top market in Manitoba at all times. The sheep breeder thus finds the marketing of his lambs a real moneymaking proposition because of the quick return in cash with a minimum of work and feeding.

Here is a fair sample of actual experience of one Manitoba farmer who testifies that sheep have given him a bigger proportionate return than any other thing on his farm:



Manitoba sheep thrive all year around

A Farmer's Experience With Sheep

In December, this farmer, on a section and a half of land, near Griswold, Manitoba, bought fifty grade ewes and bred them to an Oxford ram. The flock was housed in a shed built of poles against a stack, banked with horse litter and covered with straw. They were wintered on straw and a few oat sheaves, and at lambing time a little grain. The total cost of feed until grass came was about 75 cents per head. This farmer did not have much experience in sheep raising, so a number of accidents that an experienced man would have avoided brought his count of lambs to only thirty-five. Twenty lambs weighing 1,725 pounds were sold at 7½ cents (prices were

low then), and ten dry ewes weighing 1,310 pounds were sold at 6½ cents, the total bringing \$207. The wool (also very low then) brought \$41.50, making a total of \$248. At the end of the first year the flock consisted of thirty-eight ewes and fifteen lambs, worth at that time \$6 each, making a total of \$320. The following October the flock was increased by the purchase of one hundred and ten grade shearling ewes at \$6 each. They went into winter quarters in good shape and wintered entirely on straw and chaff; consequently some twenty lambs were lost in the spring. In August lambs were sold to a value of \$543.75. Later on more lambs were sold for \$38 and the wool crop brought \$112.30, making the total revenue \$694. The winter feed did not cost \$50, which left a return of \$640 in cash on a \$900 investment. At the end of the second year the flock numbered 140 ewes and three pure bred rams.

This actual case will give the practical sheep man some rough idea of what can be done in a small way in Manitoba and proves the contention that feeding is cheaper in Manitoba than in other parts of the continent where sheep are raised.

Very cheap shelter buildings have been found to give good satisfaction in all parts of the Province. Some farmers use a single-boarded shed with either a metal or a shingle roof. Some use a single-boarded shed with straw roof. Many are simply using straw sheds which are made by threshing straw over a pole frame. While a number of other types of buildings are used in different parts, the main thing to observe is that farmers find they get along very well indeed with very cheap winter shelter.

As to feeds used commonly by Manitoba farmers who have had some experience of sheep raising, reports from a large number of these indicate as follows:

The most commonly used summerpasture crops are prairie grass, rape, brome grass, clover and mixed grains. Rape and brome are used most extensively. Most farmers allow the sheep to run on the summerfallow in order to increase the pasture available, and there is the added advantage that they clean up the summer fallow.

Among the winter feeds most commonly used are the following: prairie hay, wheat, oats and barley straw, corn fodder, oat sheaves, barley sheaves, alfalfa hay, roots, mill screenings and oats. Hay is the most common feed.

These reports from the farmers themselves show that there is practically no disease among sheep in Manitoba. Nine out of ten farmers reporting state that they had no losses at all from disease. This is in keeping with the general record of health of livestock in Manitoba, due to the exceptionally clear favorable climate and the abundance of good water.

While there are a number of farmers in Manitoba who have gone in for sheep raising on a large scale the great proportion have only from one hundred to two hundred head, which means that they are simply making sheep raising a part of their general plan of mixed farming.

Reasons Why the Province of Manitoba Offers Unrivalled Opportunities for Stock-Raising of All Kinds May Be Briefly Summarized:

The climate is favorable.

Land is cheap.

Feed is plentiful and cheap, because of the heavy yield on cheap land.

Natural pasturage and wild hays are plentiful and very high in food values.

Good water is abundant.



Guess, how many there are in this flock?

The market for finished stock or for feeders is steady, and takes the whole supply at all times.

Manitoba is grid-ironed with railway track, making access to market easy at all times of the year.

Disease is practically unknown among livestock in Manitoba, partly because of constant Government watchfulness, but mostly because the climate and country are naturally healthy, wholesome, and the abundant sunshine all year round, and the dry Winters, are ideal for keeping stock in the best of condition.

Winnipeg Livestock Yards

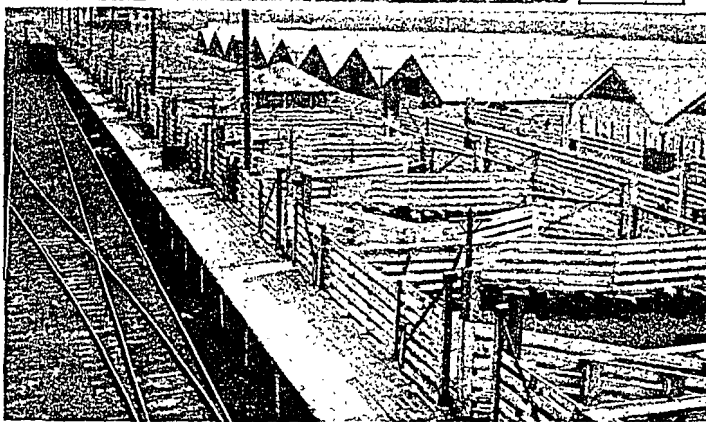
The Province of Manitoba holds the livestock centre for Western Canada. The stockyards at St. Boniface, some two miles distant from Winnipeg, bear the same relation to the livestock industry of the Great Canadian West as the stockyards at Chicago bear to the Western States. From a marketing point of view, these yards are exceptionally favorable. They were constructed by the three Canadian railways: the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, who each own one-third interest in the yards. No other interest has any capital invested in them. An absolutely free and open market has been provided, where the farmer has every opportunity to market his livestock under the most favorable conditions. Each of the three railways has direct access to the yards, which are so located as to be within a very short distance of the Winnipeg terminals of those railways, thus minimising all chances of delay in livestock reaching the market and being offered for sale. They were first opened for business as recently as 1913, and in constructing them the railway companies, who are doing their utmost to encourage the livestock industry, had their engineers visit the large livestock markets in the United States, and features have been introduced in the construction of these yards which make them the most modern and sanitary on the continent. With the additional facilities being constructed this year the capacity of the yards will have been increased by about 100 per cent since they were first opened. They now cover about 60 acres, and have a capacity which will take care of about 8,000 head of cattle and 10,000 hogs.

The receipts of livestock at Winnipeg since 1911 are as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs
1911.....	102,726	85,157
1912.....	101,044	110,781
1913.....	111,163	179,830
1914.....	110,452	461,889
1915.....	138,534	484,997
1916.....	158,949	317,821

This shows a large increase in production, but even this increase was exceeded during the current year, when for the five months ending May 31st, 1917, the receipts were 48,398 head, as against 23,516 head during the same period in 1916.

The Manitoba Government has co-operated with all interests in facilitating the production and handling of livestock in the Province, and with the low-priced farm lands available; the institution of excellent financial arrangements by the Government, in arranging for loans to be made to the farmers, at low rates of interest, to enable him to purchase his livestock, and the favorable marketing conditions at the stockyards, the Province of Manitoba offers better opportunities for success in livestock raising and marketing than anywhere in the world.



Winnipeg Stock Yards

Manitoba Agricultural College

Manitoba was the first Province of Western Canada to establish a Provincial Agricultural College, and has to-day one of the finest and best equipped institutions of the kind on the American Continent.

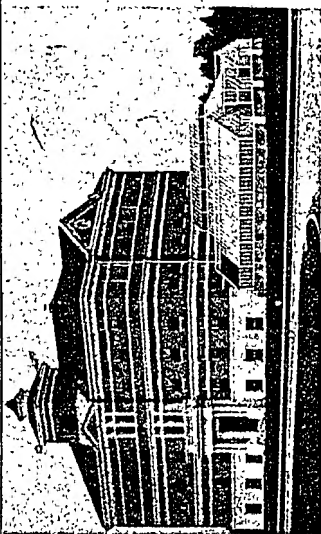
A very important part of the work of this College is its service of instruction and advice to the farmers and stock-raisers of the Province through the Extension Department. The newest methods in farming and stock-raising, and especially the methods adapted to bring the best results in any particular part of the Province, are worked out, not only by practical experiment and work at the College, but by careful observ-



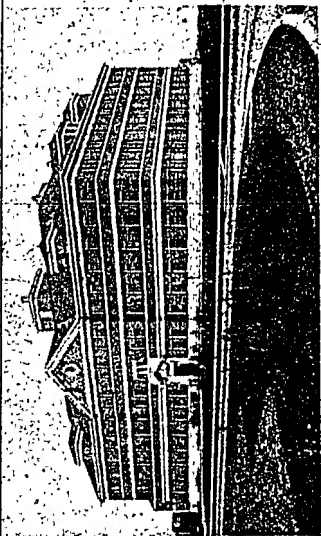
Auditorium and Dormitories of the Manitoba Agricultural College

ation and comparison of the work of farmers throughout the country. All this information is at the command of any farmer in Manitoba free of all cost. Any farmer can take his problems to the Faculty of the College and get sound, practical advice at any time.

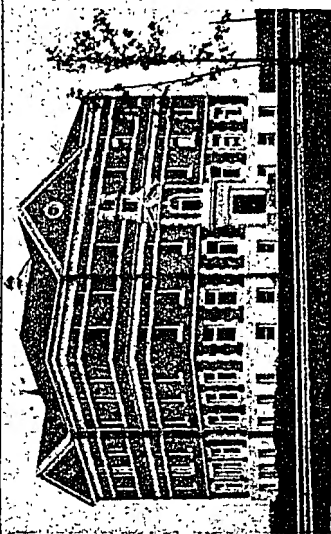
To the farmer or stockman who wishes for himself or his family the benefits of scientific instruction, Manitoba Agricultural College offers great advantages, not only through its regular courses at the College, but through short courses held during the Winter months in different districts. These courses cover all phases of farming, stock-raising, dairying, farm engineering, etc., as well as household science and household art, home cooking, dressmaking, millinery, home nursing, etc., for the wives and daughters of Manitoba farmers.



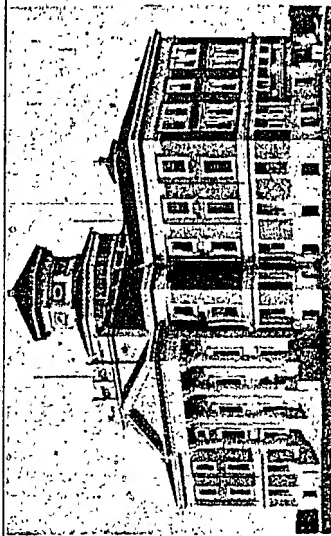
Horticulture and Biology



Agricultural Engineering



Chemistry and Physics



Administration Building

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Facilities the Province of Manitoba Offers Farmers in Obtaining Money

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act 1917

The Government of Manitoba at the ~~last~~ session of the Legislature of the Province, and as an outcome of much previous investigation by a committee appointed for that purpose, drafted and submitted a Bill entitled "The Manitoba Farm Loans Act," which received the unanimous support of the House, and the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, becoming law on the ninth day of March, 1917.

The Act provides that persons residing or intending to reside on land within the Province may obtain through the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, on first mortgage security, loans up to fifty per cent (50%) of the appraised value of the property offered, extending over a period of thirty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent (6%) per annum, repayment being made on an amortization basis by equal annual payments, composed of principal and interest. It also provides that every borrower becomes a shareholder in the Association, by investment in its Capital Stock, of an amount equal to five per cent (5%) of the sum borrowed, and none others, but borrowers and the Province of Manitoba can hold such shares.

Energetic and progressive farmers who know and respect the value of credit will receive the profits of this essentially co-operative enterprise.

The Manitoba Rural Credits Act

The Rural Credits Act, passed at the 1917 session of the Manitoba Legislature, provides for the organization by Manitoba farmers of rural credit societies, through which the individual shareholders of such societies may be enabled to secure short term loans for carrying on or extending their farming operations. Such loans will be secured on the security of the crop, for the production of which the loan is secured, or the live stock, or the machinery bought with money thus borrowed.

The plan under which such rural credit societies can be organized may be briefly summarized. Each member of the society takes stock to the amount of \$100. The Provincial Government takes stock to an amount equal to half that subscribed by the members of the society, and the municipality within the boundaries of which the members of the society live, and carry on their farming operations, takes stock to the same amount as the Government.

The proceeds of this stock forming a guarantee fund as the basis for credit, the society will be enabled to secure credits for its individual members to a total of many times the amount of the subscribed stock.

For detailed descriptive pamphlets on Manitoba Farm Loans Act or Rural Credits Act, write to Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization, 439 Main St.

MANITOBA WANTS MORE POPULATION

to till her fertile soil and develop her other unbounded natural resources. MANITOBA wants industrious, experienced and progressive agriculturists from other countries. Certain success awaits such people in MANITOBA.

Manitoba has more to attract you and more to offer you than you might think if you do not already know MANITOBA. Read the foregoing pages and you will be convinced. The Government of Manitoba is not only endeavoring to induce the settler to come to the Province, but is extending to every newcomer assistance in the form of advice and actual help in selecting and locating a new home. The Immigration and Colonization Branch, which has for its purpose the above mentioned work is at all times at the disposal of the landseeker wishing to establish himself in Manitoba, the first Province of Western Canada.

For further information than is contained here, including free illustrated pamphlets, maps, etc., write to—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION

Superintendent Immigration and Colonization

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

439 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

—OR—

Commissioner of Immigration

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

409 LIBERTY STREET, PEORIA, ILL.



Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization,
Province of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

A great deal has been said about the feeding of live stock in Manitoba and Western Canada, and upon your request I am gladly submitting to you my experience.

For the past thirty years I have been engaged in the export of cattle and have fed cattle each year during the winter months. The first five years of my feeding operations I fed the cattle indoors; but of late years I have fed them out doors, loose, with much better results than with indoor feeding.

On account of its dryness, the Manitoba climate is better suited for winter feeding than a climate that is damp. When meal is fed good results can be obtained. The cold does not hurt the steers as nature provides them with a good coat of hair. Last winter we fed 400 steers outdoors on hay alone. They held their fall fat until the first of April—it was the longest and coldest winter that I ever fed cattle outdoors.

For some years previous to last winter I have purchased steers in the stockyards at Winnipeg, in the month of October, and put them in my bush on a light grain ration for 30 days, then increased it the last 30 days. They made a gain of from 2 to 2½ pounds per head per day. They were fed good green hay and oat and barley chop. They cost six cents per pound in October and were sold in January at seven and three-quarter cents per pound, leaving a very fair profit.

Oat sheaves make good fodder and cattle will do well and get fat if a rough straw shed or bush is provided.

I am quite free to state that any energetic farmer that will provide shelter in the way of a good bush or rough cheap sheds, keep them well bedded, purchase good thrifty stock steers in the fall, will get good results by selling in the month of January.

In conclusion I wish to say that there is a shortage of beef cattle in every country, and as Manitoba offers such a good opportunity for producing same, it cannot help but be a profitable and remunerative occupation for some years to come.

I will be pleased to give any intending settler the benefit of my experience at any time.

Yours faithfully,

A. A. Mulvins

28

LOUIS KON

Supt. of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg, Man.

J. A. MACDONALD

Publicity Commissioner, Winnipeg, Man.